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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF OBJECTS  
OF  
ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

THE STATES OF RAJPUTANA

(MEWAR AND PARTABGARH)

1906.

*Well*

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Devasthan ...	Eklingji or Kailaspuri.	A cluster of Temples and the Gosain's house or monastery enclosed within a high wall.	<p>This is the place where Bappa Rawal came under the influence of the Hermit Harita, and eventually himself turned Sanyasi. From an Inscription still existing in the upper part of the enclosure, the Samadhi or burial place of the Gosains, it appears that Harita was of the Lakhulish or Kanphora sect, and his descendants remained in charge of the temple until ousted by Maharana Sarup Singh with his reforming zeal in the last century. This inscription is dated A. D. 1028. It is just outside an old Nath (or Lakhulish) Temple built during the reign of Rawal Nararahan in 971 A.D. by Supujitrashi, now used as a store-room.</p> <p>The large Eklingji temple in the middle of the enclosure, where the Maharana still officiates as High Priest, was originally built in Bappa Rawal's time, but has been twice repaired since; the last time by Rana Raimal, son of Khumba. There is a fine inscription recording this event dated 1488 A.D. The only other temple of any interest is one built by Miran Bai and dedicated to Vishnu.</p>
2	Do. ...	About a mile from Eklingji in the jungle towards Dilwara.	Bappa Rawal's Chatri.	It contains a figure of Bappa Rawal and an image of Vishnu. A stream from a "Kund" above the temple runs through it, and the spot is altogether very picturesque and romantic, though the shrine itself is quite plain and not imposing. The hamlet where this is situated is called Batata.
3	Do. ...	About 14 miles north of Udaipur.	Ruins of Nagda or Nagendra consisting of several temples.	<p>For the old traditions about Nagda and legends of Bappa Rawal's infancy and his miraculous relations with the sage Harita, see Tod's description on page 184, 'et seq.' Volume I.</p> <p>Tod says he found many inscriptions but they cannot now be traced. Perhaps he took them to England and deposited them with the Royal Asiatic Society.</p> <p>From other inscriptions since found, it is clear that the Gehlotes, or descendants of one Gohil, having separated from the main stock at Ballabhi in Kathiawar, ruled at Nagendra for seven generations to the time of Bappa, who added Chitor to his dominions, and that Nagendra was not finally destroyed until the 13th century A.D. All these temples are therefore earlier than that era, and some of them are certainly not later than the 10th century. The same inscriptions show that Ballabhi was not destroyed until the end of the 8th century, or long after the date 524 A.D. mentioned by Tod. In the line of kings who reigned at Ballabhi one Gohil is mentioned, and it is probable that he was the same who separated from the main stock and founded Nagendra.</p> <p>The following are the chief ruins:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Two small Vishnu Temples on the causeway across an arm of the lake. Each has a black image of Vishnu, and the smaller of the two is well carved and has a beautiful little Toran in front of it.</li> <li>(2) Khuman Rawal's temple.—He was grandson of Bappa and either built this himself or it was erected as his cenotaph. It is curious as having two Mandaps.</li> <li>(3) Old Jain Temple having no name and no image by which it can be identified.</li> <li>(4) Adbudji's Jain Temple.—It is close alongside the last temple and contains a giant image of Shantinath. Only the sanctuary of this temple remains, and this, together with the platform in front and the wall, has been lately restored by some Mahajans of Bombay. The new work is very crude and badly done.</li> </ol>

INTEREST IN THE MEWAR STATE.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In charge of a Gosain supported by the State.	Good . . . . .	Kept in repair by the State.	Photographs exist.	Class I.
In the possession of the State.	The Chatri has been restored during the present Maharana's time.	In good repair . . . .	Nil.	" I.
Do.	In a decaying State. . .	All these old buildings are very interesting, both on account of their historical value and their intrinsic merit, and should be carefully preserved and in some cases repaired.	Photographs have been taken of these buildings.	" I.

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
4	Chitor ...	Chitor ...	Chitor Fort ...	<p>(5) The Sas-Bhan Temples.—These are two Vishnu Temples side by side, very old and most beautifully carved and adorned with artistic figures and sculpture in the very best taste. This is specially the case with the one on the South. This is a perfect gem of its kind, and is not surpassed by any old building in Mewar not excepting Baroli. The North temple has a fine Toran in front below the platform, with four pillars and the central arch well carved.</p> <p>The Fort "teems with the wrecks of ages". See description in Tod, Volume II, pages 691-700. First described in the "Klomal Rasa" or story of Rawat Khusman, written in the 17th century. The principal objects of interest are—</p> <p>I. Massive old bridge over the Gamberi River ascribed by popular tradition to Ari Singh, son of Rana Lachman Singh, both of whom were killed in the siege by Alla-ud-din in A.D. 1303. But the more historical account is that it was built by Khizar Khan, the eldest son of Alla-ud-din Khilji about A.D. 1305. It contains two inscriptions of the time of Rawal Samar Singh, 13th century A.D. which originally belonged to some Jain Temple.</p> <p>II. Chabutra outside the lowest or Padol Pol, marking the spot where Bagh Sing, the Chief of Deolia Partabgarh, was killed during the siege of Chitor by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.</p> <p>III. Two Chatris between the Phutta (or broken) and the Hanuman Gates erected in honour of Jaimal, the Bednor chieftain, and his kinsman Kalla, who were killed in Akbar's siege in 1568.</p> <p>IV. Jain Monastery facing the great gate of Ram Pol, now used as a guard-house, contains an inscription of the year 1481 A.D. recording the visit of a Jain dignitary.</p> <p>V. Chabutra facing the Ram Pol, on the inside in memory of Patta Singh, ancestor of the Rao of Amet, killed in Akbar's siege.</p> <p>VI. Kukreswar "Kund" or reservoir.—Rebuilt by Rana Kumba. Tod says that he found an old inscription saying that it was built by Raja Kukreswar in A.D. 755. But this inscription cannot be traced and there was no such Raja after Bappa Rawal's time who is said to have taken Chitor in A.D. 728.</p> <p>VII. Palace of Hingal Ahariya.—A comparatively modern structure built by a member of the Dungarpur family, after the siege of Chitor by Akbar. This is on the North-west face of Chitor and is identified by Tod as the ancient Palace of the Moris, but the ruins of this are in quite another part of the fort.</p> <p>VIII. Jain Tower or "Chota Kirtistamb," meaning Tower of Fame. Following Tod, Fergusson says that an inscription once existed giving the date as A.D. 896. From the character of the writing on the only description since discovered and from which it appears that it was built by one Bagherval Mahajan Jija, the son of Nai, the more probable date is the 11th century. It is dedicated to Adhinath, the first of the Jain Tirthankars.</p> <p>IX. Temple of Nilkanth Mahadeo, said to be very old.</p> <p>X. Chabutra of Shain Das, the Rao of Salumbar who was killed in the Akbar's siege. This is just inside the Suraj Pol or eastern gate of the Fort. Tod calls him Suhee Das and says he was killed at the siege of Bahadur Shah.</p> <p>XI. Carved stone temple of Trimurthi, commonly known as the temple of Abudji, built in 490 A.D.</p>

IN THE MEWAAR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In the possession of the State.	..	....	Photographs taken of the Fort.	Class I.
..	The approaches on both sides are partially washed away, otherwise in a fair state of preservation.	The repair of the approaches is desirable.	No photographs or drawings exist.	
..	Good .. ..	....	Do. do.	
..	Do. .. ..	....	Do. do.	
..	Do. .. ..	....	Do. do.	
..	Do. .. ..	....	Do. do.	
..	Do. .. ..	....	Do. do.	
..	Do. .. ..	....	Do. do.	
..	In a state of decay ..	It is now being repaired under the general direction of the Government of India.	Yes.	
..	Has been recently repaired.	....	No.	
..	Good .. ..	....	No.	
..	In a state of decay ..	Restoration desirable ..	Yes.	

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
				<p>XII. Ruins of the Palace of Chitrung Mori and reservoir on a hill called the Raj Tila.—Chitrung was a Prince of the Mori dynasty which reigned before A. D. 728.</p> <p>XIII. Padmani's Palace.—She was Queen of Rana Ratan Singh and is said to have been the cause of the first siege of Alla-ud-din. There is a tank in front with an island Palace.</p> <p>XIV. The shrine of Kalka Devi, said to be one of the most ancient buildings in Chitor and existing at the time of the Mori dynasty.</p> <p>XV. Jaya Stamb or Tower of Victory, erected by Rana Kumba in A. D. 1448 in commemoration of his victory over Mahmud, the Sultan of Mandu.</p> <p>It is 120 feet in height and has nine storeys and is covered with architectural ornaments and sculptures leaving no plain parts. The old dome has been injured by lightning and a new one which is in very bad taste was erected by Maharana Sarup Singh. Otherwise the Tower is in very good preservation.</p> <p>Tod says about this building that "the only thing in India to compare with this is the Qutab Minar at Delhi; but though much higher it is of very inferior character."</p> <p>Fergusson says "A pillar of victory, like that of Trajan at Rome but in infinitely better taste as an architectural object."</p> <p>There are two slabs on the top storey with long inscription.</p> <p>XVI. Gaumukh springs and reservoir.—The water percolates from the Hathi Kund above.</p> <p>XVII. Mokalji's Temple dedicated to Mahadeo Saniddheswar and repaired by Maharana Mokai in A. D. 1428. It contains two inscriptions.</p> <p>(1) Dated 1150 A. D. referring to Solanki Kumarpal who came to Chitor from Gujrat in that year after his conquest over Chauhan Anaji of Ajmer.</p> <p>(2) Dated 1428 A. D. referring to Maharana Mokalji.</p> <p>XVIII. Rana Kumba's temple, some times known as Miran Bai's Temple, but it was built by Rana Kumba in A. D. 1448 and Miran Bai was the wife of Rana Sanga's son and had nothing to do with Kumba as erroneously stated by Tod. It is a large structure and dedicated to Vishnu.</p> <p>XIX. Maharana's Palace.—Now in ruins with traces of three gates left and blue enamelling on its walls. It must have been a spacious and lofty building.</p> <p>XX. Bawan Deora Temple on old Jain building with 52 shrines.</p> <p>XXI. Singar Chanri.—A carved stone temple, with a canopied dais, built during the reign of Kumba Rana. It contains three inscriptions.</p> <p>XXII. Annapurna Temple.—Dedicated to Annapurna Devi or Mata. The shrine is very old, afterwards reconstructed by Rana Hamir Singh.</p>

INTEREST IN THE MEWAR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
..	In ruins .. .. .	No.	No.	
..	Good .. .. .	Already repaired ..	Yes.	
..	Do. .. .. .	....	No.	
..	Do. .. .. .	....	Yes.	
..	Do. .. .. .	....	No.	
..	Fair .. .. .	....	Yes.	
..	Good .. .. .	..	Yes.	
..	In ruins .. .. .	No.	No.	
..	In a state of decay ..	Restoration desirable ..	No.	
..	Good .. .. .	....	Yes.	
..	Do. .. .. .	....	Yes.	



No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
5	Chitor	Nugri	I. Hatli-ka Bara	A parallelogram of huge cut blocks of stone, so called because the enclosure was used by Akbar for his elephants but originally a Buddhist building of some kind.
	Do.	Do.	II. Two Buddhist stupas.	Nothing is known .. .. .
	Do.	Do.	III. Several old Capitals of pillars.	Very old and evidently of Buddhist origin .. .. .
	Do.	Do.	IV. A fragmentary inscription.	Of the 3rd Century, B.C.
	Do.	Do.	V. Number of coins	These coins found at Nugri bear the legend "Mijhimika Shibi Janapadasa." From this it appears that the ancient name of Nugri is "Mijhimika," and this is confirmed by an old Jain writer who refers to Chatrang Mori of Mijhimika (Madhyama), a place 3 Kos from Chitor as having founded the fort of Chitor. See also Patanjali's commentary called Mahabasha.
	Do.	Between Nugri and Chitor.	VI. Ubhdiwat or Akbar's lamps.	Built by Akbar at the time of his siege of Chitor. The stones used were brought from Hati-ka-Bara.
	Do.	Gosundi.	Baori	Near Basi and about 6 miles north of Nugri at a place called Gosundi, there is an old stepped well or Baori built by Rana Rai Mal's wife (daughter of Jodha of Jodhpur) in 1499 A. D. Stones used in it were brought from Nugri, and one of these contains an inscription of 3rd century B. C., which originally belonged to some Jain temple at Nugri.
6	Mandalgarh.	Mandalgarh.	(1) Rishabdeo Temple.	Little is known about this.
			(2) Khundeshwar Temple.	Do.
			(3) Jaleshwar Temple.	Built by Solanki Savant, the son of Balbhadra Singh, in A. D. 1560.
			(4) Gupteshwar Temple.	Built in A. D. 1514.
			(5) The tomb of Alla-ud-din's Mohamedan Governor who held the fort in the 13th century.	
			(6) Rup Singh's old Palace.	Rup Singh of Kishangarh held the fort as Jehangir's deputy.
7	Begun.	Begun.	Banaikan Mata Temple.	Besides the fort and Kala Megh's palace which, though interesting and beautifully situated on high ground, are comparatively modern; there is an old temple dedicated to "Banaikan Mata" in a grove near the old village with a few Shiva shrines round it. Over the porch of one of these shrines there is an inscription dated Sambat 901, A. D. 845, giving the name of a princess but otherwise not decypherable.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
Under the Rao of Bedla.	Good .. .. .	....	No.	Class I (b).
Do. .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	....	Photographs of one exist.	" I (b).
Do. .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	....	No.	" I (b).
In the Victoria Hall at Udaipur ....	Do. .. .. .	....	Yes.	" I (b).
Pandit Gori Shankar owns these coins.				These coins are continually being found in the rainy season.
Under the Bedla Rao.	Do. .. .. .	....	Yes.	Class I (b).
....	Do. .. .. .	Nil.	Has been Photographed.	The stone with inscription has been just removed to the Victoria Hall.
In the custody of the Hakim of Mandalgarh.	In fairly good repair ..	....	No plans in existence	
Do. .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	....	Do.	
Do. .. .. .	Good .. .. .	....	No.	
Do. .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	....	No.	} Class II.
Do. .. .. .	Do. .. .. .	....	....	
Do. .. .. .	....	....	....	
In the custody of the Rao of Begun.	Good preservation.	No restoration required.	Nil.	The stone itself is held sacred and called a "Jantra."

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
	Begun.	Menal.	(a) Ruthi Rani's Palace and Temple.	Local tradition and Tod assign these two to Rana Samarsi of Chitor, following the story sung by the poet Chand of the close relationship between Samarsi and Prithi Raj of Delhi. But it has since been ascertained that they were not contemporaries and the whole story is a fabrication. Inscriptions show that they were built by Suhavdevi (Ruthi Rani), the wife of Chauhan Raja Prithivideo II of Ajmer in A. D. 1168.
	Do.	Do.	(b) Shiv Temple and monastery.	According to the inscriptions found here these were built during the reign of Chauhan Prithi Raj (Prithi Deo-II) in A. D. 1169 by Bhav Brahm, Sadhu.
8	Bijolia	Close to the walls of the Bijolia town.	(1) Three Shiv Temples. (2) Mandakani Bauri, or well with steps.	No inscriptions, and date not known. Contains several inscriptions recording the names, with dates of pilgrims.
	Do.	About a mile from Bijolia.	(3) Five Jain Temples dedicated to Parswanath and the remains of a Palace situated in a walled enclosure.	Built by Mahajan Lola during the reign of Chauhan Raja Someshwar of Ajmer in A. D. 1160. One of these temples is considered especially sacred as containing a complete small model of a temple inside it.
	Do.	Do.	(4) The rock inscriptions.	Both are dated A. D. 1160 and one contains the true genealogy of the Chauhans of Ajmer from Chahman to Someshwar and the other a Jain work called "Unnathshikhar Puran."
	Do.	About 3 miles from Bijolia.	(5) Tilasma called Talsovah in Tod.	There are 4 temples, a monastery, a kund and a Toran. They are very interesting but there is no inscription.
	Do.	Jarauli.	Two Shiv Temples.	On the east of the village, very much in ruins, now dedicated to Shiva, but from the images outside apparently originally sacred to Vishnu.
	Do.	Do.	Shiva Temple near an old bund.	On each side of the entrance of one of the smallest shrines of this group there is a short inscription, of no special importance in themselves, but showing from the form of the Sanskrit letters that they belonged to the 10th century or earlier.
	Do.	Do.	Old Jain Temple in the village and 2 small Monasteries.	3 Buildings—All sunk very much below the level of the ground round them. The Mandap of the temple, which is now roofless, is of a curious shape, being octagonal with one diagonal much longer than the other.
	Do.	Do.	Shiva Temple called Baij Nathji about half-a-mile south-east of the village.	It is well carved inside and out, and many of the larger carved figures on the walls inside represent a Sadoo in various situations such as hunting a lion, riding on elephant, reading sacred books, etc. The small shrines round the temple of which there are several, are evidently tombs of different Sadoos, who officiated at the temple. One of these contain a very perfect specimen of Sashrling.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist..	REMARKS.
In eustody of the Rao of Begun.	The place is much neglected and overgrown with rubbish.	Not much is possible or necessary in the way of restoration, but the ruins are very interesting and fairly wellpreserved, and it is only necessary to clean up the place and prevent further decay.	There are two beautiful engravings of the Menal ruins in Tod's first Edition, Chap. XIV.	Class I (b).—The site is well described in Tod's Vol.II, pages 682 to 686. Though his history of the buildings is inaccurate, being based on his favourite poet Chand, who is now known to have drawn much on his imagination.
In eustody of the Rao of Begun	In fair preservation ..	Nil	No.	The original name is Mahanal, the great elasm, and the buildings are situated on the brink of a precipice of a plateau overlooking the plains of Mewar. The place is well wooded and well watered, and the ruins are very extensive.
In eustody of the Rao of Bijolia, an important and intelligent Sardar.	In fair preservation ..	The Rao of Bijolia is anxious to take steps to preserve these ancient monuments, and has already done something towards their preservation. But it will cost a considerable sum of money to repair them sufficiently to arrest further decay.	There are no plans or drawings of these remains.	Class I (b).—The ancient name of Bijolia was 'Mora-kura' and the plateau on which it is situated is called the 'upper mal,' a very fertile district and 'all around for several miles are seen the wrecks of past days.' See Tod's Vol. II, pages 679-681.
In eustody of the Mahajans of Bijolia.	Do. ....	....	No.	
In eustody of the Rao of Bijolia.	Good .. ..	....	No.	
Do. .. ..	All within a walled enclosure and much dilapidated.	....	No.	
Do.	In ruins.	No.	....	
Do.	Do.	No.	....	
Do.	Fairly well preserved.	Should be cleaned out.	....	
Do.	Well preserved.	Restoration unnecessary, but precincts should be cleared of rubbish.	....	

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
9	Bhainsrorgarh.	Barolli	Temple of Shiv.	<p>Fully described in Tod's Vol. II, Pages 646-654. No certain date can be assigned to it. Tradition connects it with Raja Hoon, the hero of this reign, one of the Princes who defended Chitor in the first Islamite siege in the 8th century. There are two inscriptions, one of which gives the date A. D. 925 but this does not refer to the building of the temple. The temple stands in a walled enclosure about 250 yards square which is full of other interesting buildings and remains, the most important of which are :—</p> <p>(a) The Sengar Chaori or nuptial hall of Raja Hoon, 40 feet square.</p> <p>(b) The shrines of Ganesh and Nareda.</p> <p>(c) Two columns, one erect and the other prostrate, probably intended as a Toran.</p> <p>(d) Shrine of Asht Mata.</p> <p>(e) Shrine of Tri-murti or trinity.</p> <p>(f) Various beautifully carved fragments.</p> <p>Outside the enclosure is a fountain or kund, with a miniature temple in the middle, and surrounded by small shrines, in one of which is a sculpture representing the god Narayan, "floating on the chaotic waters." There is nothing in the whole of Mewar to equal the carving or artistic conception of these buildings except perhaps the Sasban temples at Nagda, and they should be very carefully preserved.</p>
10	Dilwara	Dilwara	3 Jain Temples	<p>(1) A large handsome building dedicated to Paraswanath, with two large Mandaps in the centre, and one on each side. There is besides a side chapel built up with stones belonging to some more ancient building and containing several very old images. In the same enclosure as the large temple there is a small shrine containing a large number of images which were dug up a few years ago in the neighbourhood.</p> <p>(2) A much more ornamental temple than the last dedicated to Rishabdeo, with one large central Mandap, built by one Sohanpal Naulakha. The oldest part of the temple is evidently a shrine on the north side, beautifully carved and originally dedicated to Vishnu.</p> <p>(3) There is a third smaller temple dedicated to Rishabdeo near the Raj Rana's Palace. This is quite plain, though of the same date as the others.</p>
11	Kapasin.	Karera.	Jain Temple	<p>A large Jain Temple, enclosed within a compound wall. Dedicated to Parasnath. The present image of Parasnath is the third since the Temple was built and was installed in Sambat 1656. The Temple was originally built, as shown on an inscription beneath the image in Sambat 734. It is therefore upwards of 1,200 years old. The Temple consists of 2 Mandaps and the "Deori" or shrine which are entirely enclosed within high walls along, the inside of which are the usual rows of cells. Nearly all of the latter for some reasons or other are closed up. The building has evidently experienced a long and varied history, of which little is known, and has undergone considerable repairs at different times. The latest repairs have been executed by some Bombay Seth. These most recent repairs are execrably done and the whole building has been white-washed, which entirely hides the marble stone, of which most of the temple is evidently built. Local tradition</p>

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
<p>In charge of the Rao of Bhainsrorgarh who has lately at the Resident's suggestion cleared the place of weeds and under-growth and has promised to preserve the buildings from further decay as far as possible.</p>	<p>The big temple and the Nuptial Hall are in an excellent state of preservation ; some of the small Shrines too, are fairly well preserved though the figures inside have been generally mutilated.</p>	<p>Any restoration of details would be impossible, and it is only necessary to keep the place clean and prevent further decay and mutilation.</p>	<p>None, except the beautiful engravings contained in the 2nd Vol., Tod's first Edition.</p>	<p>Class I (b).</p>
<p>Used for worship by Jains, both local and foreign.</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>.... Not necessary.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>„ I (b).</p>
<p>In custody of Jain community.</p>	<p>Well preserved.</p>	<p>Whitewash should be removed.</p>	<p>....</p>	

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
				<p>states (1) that the Emperor Akbar visited it, and built a small wall on one corner of the roof to represent a Masjid, apparently with the object of making the building sacred to the Mahomedans as well as the Jains, in order that the former should not defile it in their religious zeal. It is certain, however, that Akbar never came himself to Karera and the little mosque was probably built by the Jains themselves to prevent destruction of the temple by the Mahomedans; (2) that the temple was originally built by a Bannia with funds supplied by a Banjara. This accounts for the twofold sign on the walls; one a native "Dawat" or inkpot and the other a chain, with a bell at the end of it, which the Banjaras tie to their bullocks:</p> <p>As originally constructed a small opening at a high angle opposite the image admitted the Sun's rays on the image on one day in the year, viz., 'Pos Sudi Punam'. On this day a largely attended Fair used to be held at Karera. This Fair was stopped some years ago in the time of 'Maharana Sarup Singh' for some reason or other; and since the late repairs were executed the Sun no longer shines on the image as the parapet has been built up too high. There is comparatively little carving and what there is has been badly defaced. A stone, with Arabic inscription, has been let into the roof of one of the small shrines, but this was evidently done in the course of some recent repairs.</p>
12	Bhilwara.	Samera.	Jama Pir ....	<p>A domed building set in a walled compound, and surrounded by graves, and looks like a Mahomedan tomb. On enquiry, however, from the villagers concerned, it appeared that the people who are buried here to this day are not Mahomedans but Hindus, who call themselves Vishnuis. Local tradition states that a Fakir once during a severe famine advanced money and grain to a certain Rajput named Jamaji. After the famine the Rajput expressed his inability to repay the money and grain, whereupon the Fakir offered to let him off on condition he became the Fakir's 'Chotibund' or disciple with all his people. To this the Rajputs agreed and ever since that day they have all been buried instead of being cremated, and they no longer wear the 'Choti' or lock of hair on their heads like other Rajputs. This custom seems to apply to all the villagers whatever their caste. The idea of their being Vishnuis appears to be a modern one. The larger Tomb is that of Jamaji. There is no inscription, and the date is uncertain. The Tomb is quite plain but rather imposing.</p>
	Do.	Mandal.	Chattri of Jaganath Singh of Amber.	<p>A large and handsome Chattri on the south of Mandal village. From an inscription it appears that this was erected in memory of Jaganath Singh, a Kaehawa of Amber or Jaipur by his son, Bharmal, in A. D. 1613. This Jaipur Sardar must have accompanied the Emperor Jahangir's army through this part of Rajputana, and has died or been killed near here.</p>
	Do.	Do.	Tower or Minar ....	<p>A conspicuous tower on a hill between the Chattri and the village of Mandal. Nothing seems to be known definitely about this monument. It is probably of Mahomedan origin and may have been erected by Akbar on his way to Chitor. It is octagonal and has a Hindu temple in front of it.</p>

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In custody of villagers.	Good.	....	....	
In custody of Hakim of Bhilwara	Some of the stone columns are badly split.	Should be repaired.	....	
Do.	The building looks much neglected and out of repair.	Do.	....	



No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
	Bhilwara (Continued).	Mandal.	Bund of large lake.	The Bund of the lake at Mandal is very fine and contains the remains of some handsome old Mahomedan buildings, including an old palace and a Humman or Bath. There is nothing known locally about the origin of these buildings, and the only inscription which could be found is of the time of Sardar Singh, who prohibited the use of the water of the lake for irrigation except through the sluices. This is dated A. D. 1840. The late Maharana Sajjan Singh planted a fine garden on the Bund which has now become a desert as the expenditure for its upkeep about Rs. 300 a year, was stopped some years ago.
13	Jehazpur.	Jehazpur.	Bara Deolan Temples.	These 12 temples are prettily situated in an enclosure under the shade of trees just outside the north gate of the town of Jehazpur and near the bank of the Nagda stream. One of these contains an inscription dated 1490 A. D. in the time of Maharana Raimal. Outside the enclosure and on the bank of the stream are several Chattris and a Satti pillar, dated 1028 A. D.
	Do.	Do.	Jehazpur Fort.	Contains several temples and a fine house where the Killadar lives. The office of Killadar is hereditary in the family of an illegitimate descendant of Rana Arsiji.
	Do.	Lahari.	Bhuteshwar Temple.	Built by Vishneshwar during the reign of Chauhan Raja Viseldeo of Ajmer in A. D. 1154.
	Do.	Do.	Sath Pillar.	Bears inscription of the time of Chauhan Raja Pirthiraj dated A. D. 1179. It has been removed to Victoria Hall at Udaipur.
	Do.	Dhod.	Ruthi Rani's Temple.	Built by Kunwar Pal, son of Mangalraj, during the reign of Chauhan Pirthideo in A. D. 1168, and contains 3 inscriptions dated A. D. 1168, 1171 and 1192, respectively.
	Do.	Anwalda.	Satti Pillar.	Contains 2 inscriptions dated A. D. 1177 and 1138, respectively. The former belongs to the time of Chauhan Someshwar of Ajmer, and the latter was engraved during the reign of his son the famous Pirthiraj.
	Do.	Amargarh.	Maharana Arsiji's cenotaph.	Near the fort and village of Amargarh in the Mina Khe-rar district, is the cenotaph of Maharana Arsiji. For a description of his murder on this spot at the hands of the Bundi Prince in 1772 A. D., see Tod's Rajasthan, Chapter XVI, page 373, Vol. I. It is a fine marble tomb in an enclosure which also contains the cenotaph of the Thakurs of Sanwar and Baolas. There is a Pujari in charge and a village set apart for expenses connected with the upkeep of these buildings. 17 ladies of the Zenana performed Sati on the occasion.
14	Kumalgarh.	Kumalgarh or Kumalmer.	Fort of Kumalmer.	(1) The present Fort was built by Rana Kumbha in A. D. 1459. There are 7 * gates leading up to the Fort on a high peak from the village of Kailwara, which is the present headquarters of the Hakim of the district and a place of great historical interest itself. (See below)-The old palace at the top at a height of 3,568 feet above sea level, built by Kumbha, has been pulled down by the present Maharana Fatteh Singh and a new palace commanding a splendid view of the plains of Marwar has been built in its place. A portion of the old building still remains below the new palace, including an old historical portion said to have been occupied by the famous Pirthiraj, younger son of Rana Raimal, whose adventurous story is told at length by Tod in Chapter XXV, pages 578-579, Vol. I., of his Rajasthan.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In custody of Irrigation Department.	Is being repaired.			
In custody of Hakim of Jehazpur.	Well preserved.			
Do.	Do.			
Do.	Do.			
Do.				
Do.	Good.			
Do.	....	....	....	Removed to Victoria Hall.
In charge of a Pujari.	Rather neglected and requires some repairs.			
In custody of Darbar.	Good.	Has been restored.	Yes.	* Note. In a private record of the time which I have seen, it is stated that the 3rd or Hanuman Pol was brought by Kumbha from Nagore in Marwar and set up here, together with the image of Hanuman, which still exists.

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
	Kumalgarh (continued).	Kumalgarh or Kumalmer.	The Bedi.	(2) The Bedi or sacrificial temple built by Rana Kumbha. Tod describes this as a three-storeyed Jain Temple. But we now know that it was built by Kumbha probably in commemoration of his completion of the Fort, and that he offered sacrifice here to consecrate his work. It is a beautiful building of much architectural merit and has been renovated by the present Maharana. It is situated just inside the Hanuman Gate of the Fort on the ridge below the palace.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nilkanth Temple.	(3) Nilkanth Temple. This is evidently of much older date than most of the other buildings now existing on the Fort and its unique design with its slender fluted pillars and Grecian style are fully described in Tod page 577, Vol. I. There seems no reason, however, why its date should be put back so far as two centuries B. C., as we know that Grecian art exercised its influence over Hindu architecture up to a much later period; nor is there anything to show that it was originally a Jain temple and that the phallic image of Shiva was introduced at a later stage. None of the carving shows any special indication of its Jain origin. It is situated just beyond the "Bedi".
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jain Temple.	(4) Near the above. Chiefly interesting as containing a large handsome Jain image in white marble, with date Sambat 1508.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bawandolan.	(5) A very fine specimen of a large Jain Temple which should be carefully preserved. At present it is covered with jungle and will gradually fall into worse decay if not attended to in time. There is nothing known about the origin of this temple, but it seems to be of the same date as Kumbha's Fort and the Rampura Temple below the hill.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Golera Temple.	(6) A beautifully carved Jain Temple, situated between the last and Mamadev. A small inscription on an image on the floor gives the date Sambat 1516.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mamadev Temple.	(7) A small temple built by Rana Kumbha, A. D. 1460, in the gorge below the Fort. It is very interesting from the fact that it contained 4 large slabs covered with inscriptions giving the history of Mewar from the time of Gohil, the founder of the Mewar family to Rana Kumbha. These inscriptions were found some years ago lying on the ground and broken to pieces and were collected and taken to the Museum at Udaipur where they have been carefully pieced together by Pandit Gauri Shanker and can now be easily deciphered. This temple contained many images which have also been taken to Udaipur where they are carefully preserved. Near the temple is a large kund at which the Rana was sitting when he was treacherously stabbed by his son, Udo, since known in Mewar history as "Hatyara" or the parricide. There is also near here the Chattri which Tod says was dedicated to Pirthi Raj but which, as a matter of fact, only contains the ashes of his wives, Pirthi Raj himself having been killed some way off at the foot of the hill, where his Chattri still exists.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Pittalia Dev Temple.	(8) This is a fine Jain temple situated on an isolated peak, north of the Fort, and beautifully carved. Nothing is known about the origin of this building. From the name it might have contained a brass image, but there is no trace of such a thing now.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs plans, or drawings of the building exist..	REMARKS.
....	Good.	Has been restored.		
....	Is in bad state of preservation.	Should be carefully restored.		
It is now used as a hut for labourers and should be cleaned out. ....	In a bad state and should be attended to immediately.	Should be restored.		
....	In a bad state of preservation.			
....	Bad.	Should be restored.		

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
	Kumalgarh.	Kailwara.	Kailwara Temples.	<p>I. Kailwara is the headquarters of the Hakim of Kumalgarh and is situated about three miles below the Fort and at the entrance to the valley called the Shera Nalla, which runs south for some miles between two high ranges of hills. The western of these ranges is called the Jargah Hill, the highest point of which is 4,239 feet above sea level. Kailwara contains four old temples, two Jain and two Vishnu. The only one worth noticing is the larger Jain Temple, which has 24 Devas and must have been erected about the same time as the Fort of Kumalgarh. There are no inscriptions.</p> <p>II. Hamir Talao. The most interesting thing here from a historical point of view is a large lake, about a mile south of the village, which is still known as the Hamir Talao and was built by Rana Hamir Singh who died A. D. 1364 and "made Kailwara his capital" (see Tod page 226, Vol I). He also built a Vishnu Temple on its bank, which, together with the lake, was restored by Maharana Sarup Singh in about A. D. 1850.</p>
	Do.	Majera.	Temples of Majera.	Majera must have been a large township at one time and is situated about 2 miles north-east of Kailwara. It is still a large village and contains a very old Jain Temple of small size and uncertain date. Near the present village to the north is a cluster of five small temples dedicated to Shiva, known as the "Faujon-ka-Devra". They are said to have been built by an Army of Jogis who once came to this part of Mewar and settled down for some years, and even, it is said, took possession of the Fort of Kumalgarh until they were turned out after an unsuccessful battle with Rana Arsi about A. D. 1740. The temples are in perfect preservation and look modern. The ground at the back is covered with large graves which certainly gives colour to the Jogi theory.
	Do.	Ora.	Chattri of Maharana Raj Singh.	Ora is about 10 miles along the Shero valley, south of Kailwara. Contains the Chattri of the famous Maharana Raj Singh who built the Rajsamand Lake at Kankrauli and who died here, A. D. 1681, "from wounds and vexation" (Tod, see page 330, Vol I) on his way from Kumalgarh to Udaipur.
	Do.	Gadbor.	Charbuja Temple (Devasthan).	Famous Vishnu Temple, place of pilgrimage on Bhadoo Sud 11th. It is a small temple plastered all over. There is an inscription dated Sambat 1501 Baisae 1st., showing that the temple was repaired by Kanwar Lakmana, son of Maipala. It is about 1,000 years old.
	Do.	Sevantri.	Roopnarain temple.	It is said by the people that this and Charbuja were built at same time. This to Ram and the other to Lakshman. The old original small temple is in existence and the present large temple is built over it, with massive pillars, no carving. Inscription on the new temple says that it was built in Sambat 1709 during the reign of Maharana Jaggat Singh by Mertia Rathore Jaggat Singh of the family of Rao Duda of Merta, and cost Rs. 51,001. Opposite is a small temple about 600 or 700 years old containing well carved images of Vishnu, Brahma, Sun and 4 faced Shiva. There is a fine Kund said to have been built by Chand Bai, sister of Bhim Singh.
15	Gogunda.	Gogunda.	Udai Singh Maharana's Chattri.	On the north side of Kheta talao (Maharana Kheta, father of Maharana Lakha). No inscription, but no doubt Udai Singh died here, A. D. 1571, and a priest is still paid to worship at this Chattri (see Tod Vol, I, page 278).
	Do.	Do.	Jain temple.	An old temple about a mile beyond the lake, probably of 12th century to judge by the remains of the carving.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
....	In excellent state of preservation.			
In custody of Jain community.	Good.	No.	No.	
In custody of Darbar.	Good.	No.	No.	
Devasthan.	Well preserved.	No.	No.	
In custody of Thakur of Roopnagar.	Do.	No.	No.	
In charge of a priest.	In fair repair.	No.	No.	
No one responsible.	In ruins.			

## LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
	Gogunda.	Dovanda.	Jain Temple.	A mile north of Gogunda in ruins. On a new Sitla's Temple close at hand, an inscription over the door originally belonging to some Vishnu temple, gives date Sambat 1427 in time of Maharana Kheta about repairing a Vishnu temple.
	Do.	Do.	Temple and Kund.	Contains inscriptions on an image of Parbati, which is, outside the temple, dated Sambat 1479. An inscription dated Sambat 1670 on a well close to the temple.
	Do.	Majauri.	Jain Temple.	History not known. Contains a large number of Jain images.
	Do.	Kheri.	Jain Temple.	Must have been a very large building, with many Mandaps and cells, now in ruins. It is beautifully situated on the hill side above the village and commands a splendid view of the whole Gogunda valley or "Girwa". Probably belongs to 12th century. There are no inscriptions to be found in this temple.
	Saera.	Nadeshma.	4 temples (2 Jain).	One of the large Jain temples contains 3 images dated Sambat 1789. The other Jain temple is small, with several images, one of which has an inscription dated Sambat 1606. A sun temple with an excellent image of the sun God (in boots), with * an inscription of 20 lines on a pillar outside dated Sambat 1279, Bysae Sud 13, Friday." On this day when 'Maharaj Dhiraj Jetra Singh' was ruling at Nagda and his prime minister was Dung Singh." The rest is hardly legible. Jetra Singh was father of Tej Singh and grandfather of Samarsi. The fourth temple to Charbuja is newly built. In the verandah is an excellent 'image of Brahma' perhaps of 9th or 10th century.
	Do.	Kalwana.	Nageshwar Temple.	There is a Monastery and a stepped well and beautifully carved 'Torn' in front. About 500 years old. There is an inscription at the well which cannot be deciphered at present as it is nearly buried in the ground.
17	Rashmi.	Kundian.	Matri Kundian.	An ancient place of pilgrimage near Rashmi, on the Banas river, where a deep pool is formed in rocky ground by a nulla near its junction with the river, has been held sacred for ages for the performance of Shradh ceremonies and the disposal of the bones of the dead. There is nothing ancient about the buildings which were constructed by Maharana Sarup Singh about A. D. 1850, and consist of a temple dedicated to Mangleshwar Mahadeo and a bathing ghat in front of the temple. The image inside the temple, however, is said to be very old. Tradition states that the avtar Paras Ram after killing his mother washed in this pool. The great day of pilgrimage is Bysae Sudi Pnam, when as many as 20,000 people are said to assemble here for worship.
18	Girwa.	Udaipur City.	Pichola Lake.	Originally built by a Banjara in the reign of Maharana Lakka, 15th century.
	Do.	Do.	Jagmandir.	Island Palace built by Maharana Jagat Singh-I, 17th century.
	Do.	Do.	Jagnivas.	Island Palace built by Maharana Jagat Singh-II, 18th century.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist..	REMARKS.
....	In ruins			
....	....			
....	....			
....	Well preserved.	Has been repaired.		
In custody of Rao of Gogunda.	In ruins.	Should be preserved.		
In custody of Hakim of Saera.	In good state of preservation.			
In custody of Hakim of Saera.	In ruins.	Should be repaired.		
In custody of Hakim of Rashmi.	Present buildings are quite modern and well preserved.			
....	In good preservation.			
....	Do.			
....	Do.			

\* This inscription is historically important as confirming the view that the famous Rana Samarsi, who was grandson of Jetra Singh, must have lived at a much later date than that stated in the Mewar chronicles and could not have been a contemporary of Pirthi Raj of Dehli as stated by Tod.

Nagda the ancient capital of Mewar was destroyed in the time of this Rana Jetra Singh by the Muhamedans.



## LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
	Girwa.	Udaipur City.	Maharana's Palace.	Built by different Maharanas from Mabrana Udai Singh to the present Maharana.
	Do.	Do.	Jagdish Temple.	Built by Maharana Jagat Singh-I in 1652 A. D. It is well carved throughout.
	Do.	Do.	Udeshyam Temple.	Said to be built by Maharana Udai Singh.
	Do.	Do.	Jain Temples.	There are several Jain temples built at different times and some of them contain inscriptions.
	Do.	Do.	Hindu Temple.	There are several Hindu temples built at different times and some of them contain inscriptions.
	Do.	Do.	Sabrat Bilas.	Built by Maharana Raj Singh towards end of 17th century.
	Do.	Do.	Sarneshvar Temple.	It contains an inscription dated 953 A. D., which originally belonged to some other temple.
	Do.	Do.	Ancient inscriptions and images.	47 stone inscriptions of different periods from 3rd century B. C. down to 17th century A. D. and 25 stone images are collected in the Victoria Hall Museum.
	Do.	Ahad.	Dhulkote.	Ruins of the old city of Ahad. Now merely a mound which it would repay to excavate.
	Do.	Do.	Maha Sati.	Cenotaphs of the Maharanas, from the time of Maharana Amar Singh-I, son of Pratab Singh.
	Do.	Do.	Jain Temples.	There are five Jain temples which are newly built but the stones used for them mostly belong to old temples.
	Do.	Do.	Hindu Temples.	
	Do.	Do.	Hasta Mata Temple.	
	Do.	Do.	Gangobheva Kund and the Chhatri.	It is said that the Chattri in the Gangobhava is of the Raja Gandrapen, the brother of Raja Vikram of Malwa, whose era (B. C. 57) is used by the Hindus, but there is not the least truth in this statement.
	Do.	Do.	Old images.	Several images of the ruined temples are set up in walls of the new temples.
	Do.	Do.	Old inscriptions.	Two inscriptions of 10th century A. D. are removed to Victoria Hall and some fragmentary inscriptions of the same and later period still exist.
	Do.	Gordhan Bilas.	Manji Dhabhai Kund.	Built by Dhabhai Mana in A. D. 1742.
	Do.	Sisarma	Vaijnath Temple.	Built in 1715 A. D. by Maharana Sangram Singh's (II) mother, who was the daughter of the Bedla Chief.
	Do.	Do.	Sita Mata Temple.	An old temple repaired in A. D. 1824.
	Do.	Bari.	Bari-ka-Talav.	Built by Maharana Raj Singh's mother in 1677 A. D.
	Do.	Palri.	Mahadeo Temple.	Built in 1173 Sambat.
	Do.	Lakhavali.	Vishnu Temple.	It contains some inscriptions, one of which was engraved in Maharana Raemal's reign.
	Do.	Bedvas.	Bedvas-ki- Baori (stepped well).	Built in A. D. 1668 by Pancholi Fateh Chand, the prime minister of Mabarana Raj Singh.
	Do.	Udesagar.	Udesagar Lake.	Built by Maharana Udai Singh. Commenced in 1559 A. D. and finished four or five years later.
19	Khamnor.	Maehind.	Jain Temple.	Two images bear inscriptions dated 1437 and 1441, respectively.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
...	In good preservation.			
...	Do.			
...	Well preserved.			
...	Do.			
...	Do.			
...	Do.			
...	Do.			
Devasthan.	Good.	No.	...	Contains 2 large inscriptions.

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
20	Rajnagar.	Rajnagar.	Rajsamand Lake	Built by Maharana Raj Singh, in A. D. 16. There is an inscription on the Bund engraved on 25 large slabs which contains the history of Mewar from the earliest time down to Maharana Raj Singh.
	Do.	Do.	Palace.	Built by Maharana Raj Singh.
	Do.	Do.	Dayalshah's Temple.	Built by Dayalshah, the prime minister of Maharana Raj Singh. It contains 4 images.
21	Magra.	Jaisamand.	Jaisamand Lake (Dhebar).	Built by Maharana Jai Singh in A. D. 16.
	Do.	Dhulet.	Rishabdeo Temple.	The temple was repaired in 1374 by merchants—Punja and Kota, both sons of Hardan and grandsons of Bija. A famous place of pilgrimage for the Jain community.
	Do.	* Jawar.	Rama Kund, with Temple.	Built by Rama Bai, a daughter of Rana Kumbha, and wife of Rae Mandalik of Sorath (Girnar, in Kathiawar) in 1497 A. D.
	Do.	Do.	Jawar Mata Temple.	It contains an inscription dated 1598 A. D.
	Do.	Do.	Shanti Nath Temple.	Built during the reign of Maharana Mokal (in 1421 A. D.) by Dhanpal Shah, a Porwad Mahajan.
	Do.	Do.	Jain Temple.	Built during the reign of Maharana Udai Singh in 1539 A. D.
	Do.	Kalianpura.	Ruins of the old city of Kalianpura.	Contain several old images.
	Do.	Samoli in the Jura Estate (Blumat).	Inscription.	Inscription of the reign of Raja Shiladitya of Mewar, dated 646 A. D., stating that a temple was built at Samoli during the reign of Shiladitya.

IN THE MEWAR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs plans, or drawings of the building exist..	REMARKS.
In custody of Jains.	Good.			
In custody of Darbar.	In ruins.			* Jawar is an ancient ruined city near Tidi on the Udaipur to Kherwara road and was famous for its silver mines.
	Do.			
	Do.			
	Do.			
	Do.			
Belongs now to Pandit Gori Shanker who brought it from Wasa in Sirahi.	Well preserved.			

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST

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No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Magra	Deolia	Old Palace	Built by Maharawat Hari Singh about 1648
2	Do.	Do.	Tejar (Talab)	This is the largest of the tanks of Deolia and has an old bath, now in ruins, said to have been built by Mohbat Khan.
3	Do.	Junagarh	Old Fort	It is an old fort on a rock and contains some interesting architectural remains of a mosque, stables and bath. It is said some prince of the Moghal line lived here for some time.
4	Do.	Virpur	Old Jain Temple	This temple is said to be about 2,000 years old
5	Do.	Sitamata	Pilgrimage	Sitamata on the borders of Mewar is a place of religious worship for the Hindus. The image of the Deity is placed in a cave of the hills.
6	Sagthali	Gantam Nath.	Temple	It is situated in the cavity of a rock near Arnod, some 10 miles distant from Partabgarh.  There are two temples of Shiv, and it is a place sacred to the Hindus.  The temples are said to have been built in 1506 A. D.  An annual fair is held on Baisakh Sudi 15, when people bathe in a well close by, believing to be absolved from sin.  In former times people used to fall from the height of the rock, wishing thus to propitiate the Deity; but this practice was long ago prohibited by the State.
7	Do.	Shevna	Village	It contains much Archaeological interest, some 24 temples still existing, although the rest have been buried.  Tradition says it was the Shivnagri of a large State.
8	Do.	Ninor	Vishnu Temple	This temple is said to be about 600 years old
9	Do.	Bardai	Temple	This temple is said to be about 1,000 years old
10	Hatunia	Bassar	Chhattri	This Chhattri is said to be about 700 years old

## IN THE PARTABGARH STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
Used as a residence.	Good .. ..	In proper order ..	Nil.	
Used as a place for bath.	Do. .. ..	Recently repaired ..	Nil.	
Not used ..	In ruins .. ..	Restoration not possible.	NIL	Situated on a rock far from places of general resort.
Do. ..	Do. .. ..	Do. .. ..	NIL	
In charge of Bhil Pals.	Fair .. ..	Repairs not necessary ..	Nil.	
In charge of Mahants.	Good .. ..	Repairs not necessary ..	Nil.	
Not used ..	In ruins .. ..	Restoration not possible.	Nil.	
In charge of a Brahman Pujari.	Fair .. ..	Repairs not necessary ..	Nil.	
Not used ..	In ruins .. ..	Restoration not possible.	Nil.	
Not used ..	Good .. ..	Repairs not necessary ..	Nil.	





